

Child Survival and Health Grants Program Project Summary

Oct-26-2005

Haitian Health Foundation (Haiti)

General Project Information:

Cooperative Agreement Number: GHS-A-00-04-00020-00
Project Grant Cycle: 20
Project Dates: (9/30/2004 - 9/29/2009)
Project Type: Standard

HHF HQ Backstop: Judy Lewis

Field Program Manager Information:

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Address:

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Alternate Field Contact:

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Funding Information:

USAID Funding:(US \$): \$1,500,000

PVO match:(US \$) \$514,924

Project Information:

Description:

The KOMBIT project will support the achievement of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality in the Grand Anse-Jeremie areas by improving family, community and clinic-based maternal and newborn services, including support for child spacing and breast feeding. KOMBIT will implement project components in facilities and communities with health agents. The major partners are HHF, Ministry of Public Health and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd

Project Partners:

MSPP Ministry of Public Health and Population
Sisters of the Good Shepherd

General Strategies Planned:

Private Sector Involvement
Strengthen Decentralized Health System

M&E Assessment Strategies:

KPC Survey
Health Facility Assessment
Organizational Capacity Assessment with Local Partners
Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
Community-based Monitoring Techniques
Participatory Evaluation Techniques (for mid-term or final evaluation)

Behavior Change & Communication (BCC) Strategies:

Social Marketing
Interpersonal Communication
Peer Communication

Groups targeted for Capacity Building:

PVO	Non-Govt Partners	Other Private Sector	Govt	Community
US HQ (General) Field Office HQ CS Project Team	Local NGO Networked Group	(None Selected)	National MOH Dist. Health System Health Facility Staff	Health CBOs Other CBOs CHWs

Interventions/Program Components:

Maternal & Newborn Care (60 %)

(IMCI Integration)

(CHW Training)

(HF Training)

- Neonatal Tetanus
- Recog. of Danger signs
- Newborn Care
- Post partum Care
- Birth Plans
- Home Based LSS
- Control of post-partum bleeding
- Emergency Transport

Child Spacing (20 %)

(IMCI Integration)

(CHW Training)

- Child Spacing Promotion

Breastfeeding (20 %)

(IMCI Integration)

(CHW Training)

- Promote Excl. BF to 6 Months
- Intro. or promotion of LAM

Target Beneficiaries:

Children 0-23 months:	25,755
Women 15-49 years:	37,776
Population of Target Area:	171,703

Rapid Catch Indicators:

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Percentage	Confidence Interval
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who are underweight (-2 SD from the median weight-for-age, according to the WHO/NCHS reference population)	35	245	14.3%	4.4

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were born at least 24 months after the previous surviving child	86	126	68.3%	8.1
Percentage of children age 0-23 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel	25	247	10.1%	3.8
Percentage of mothers of children age 0-23 months who received at least two tetanus toxoid injections before the birth of their youngest child	77	247	31.2%	5.8
Percentage of infants age 0-5 months who were exclusively breastfed in the last 24 hours	54	83	65.1%	10.3
Percentage of infants age 6-9 months receiving breastmilk and complementary foods	49	51	96.1%	5.3
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who are fully vaccinated (against the five vaccine-preventable diseases) before the first birthday	52	94	55.3%	10.1
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received a measles vaccine	78	94	83.0%	7.6
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who slept under an insecticide-treated bednet the previous night (in malaria-risk areas only)	1	247	0.4%	0.8
Percentage of mothers who know at least two signs of childhood illness that indicate the need for treatment	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Percentage of sick children age 0-23 months who received increased fluids and continued feeding during an illness in the past two weeks	9	194	4.6%	3.0

Percentage of mothers of children age 0-23 months who cite at least two known ways of reducing the risk of HIV infection	112	247	45.3%	6.2
Percentage of mothers of children age 0-23 months who wash their hands with soap/ash before food preparation, before feeding children, after defecation, and after attending to a child who has defecated	12	247	4.9%	2.7
Percentage of new smear positive cases who were successfully treated	0	0	0.0%	0.0

Comments for Rapid Catch Indicator

The danger signs of childhood illness were inadvertently omitted from the KPC. There was one child who was 24 months old.